Compelled to Withdraw His Resolution for Repairs After a Long Debate in the House -Palse Statements Refuted by Republicans.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.-The House of Representatives of the Firty-second Congress has not followed the aggressive leadership of Chairman Holman, of the appropriations committee, in declaring that the appropriations of the Congress shall be strictly limited to the moneys necessary to carry on the several departments of the government. For four hours a fierce warfare of debate waged in the House to-day over the proposition of the gentleman from Indiana and when adjournment was taken this afternoon Mr. Holman had so far receded from the strict spirit of his resolution as to ask that the previous question be reconsidered in order that he might consider the advisibility of tomorrow accepting an amendment modifying the sweeping declaration of the second clause of the resolution. That many Democrats will vote against the resolution there is now no doubt. As the resolution at present reads it is generally interpreted as presenting an insuperable bar, not only to steamship subsidies, but also to the sugar bounty, the Nicaragua canal bill, the world's fair loan, the improvement of rivers and harbors, appropriations for public buildings throughout the Union, and appropriations for Indian depredations and adjudicated cases from the Court of Claims. Naturally, therefore, the chairman of the appropriations committee had arrayed against him the friends of all the interests and enterprises so vitally affected; and, in the absence of caucus decree, it was imposcible to draw the party lines in forcing the passage of a resolution of such radical character. The resolution came up under previous order of the House for two hours' debate to a side, and was read, as follows: Resolved. That in the judgment of this House the granting of subsidies or bounties by Congress in money, public lands, bonds, or by inof corporations, independent of the question of the constitutional power of Congress to make such grants, is unjust and impolitic, and in manifest conflict with the spirit of our republican institutions, as it directly tends to create and foster the wealth of favored classes at the expense of the whole people who bear the burdens of government, and manifestly furnishes undue facilities for the enlargement of great private estates—a policy which a government of the

people cannot justly or safely encourage by any form of favoritism in legislation. Resolved, That in view of the present condition of the treasury, and because efficient and honest penditure of the public money, while unneces-sary and lavish expenditure under any and all conditions leads inevitably to venal and corrupt methods in public affairs, no money ought to be appropriated by Congress from the public treasury except such as is manifestly necessary to carry on the several departments frugally, effi-ciently and honestly administered. PERTINENT INQUIRY.

"I want to ask," inquired Mr. Raines, of the Republican side, "whether, in view of the fact that the second resolution is a business one, while the first contains several stump speeches and materials for platforms [laughter], we cannot have a divis-

"The Speaker will examine the resolutions and decide that question later," replied Mr. McMillin, the Speaker pro tem. "Mr. Speaker," said Mr. Holman, in open-

ing the debate, "in view of past experience, I had not supposed that this proposition would give rise to any debate. In former years the same proposition has been twice before this House, and gentlemen upon the other side of the House, as well as upon this, have deemed those propositions in former years appropriate expressions of the sentiments and purposes of the House, tending, in some degree, to indicate the policy to be pursued. I wish to call the attention of the House to the following resolutions, submitted by myself on the 15th of December, 1875, at the opening of the Forty-fourth Congress, adopted by the

"Resolved, That in the judgment of this House, in the present condition of the financia affairs of the government, no subsidies in money, bonds, public lands, indorsements, or by pleage of public credit, should be granted by Congress to associations or to corporations en gaged, or proposing to engage, in public or private enterprises; and that all appropriations from the public treasury ought to be limited, at this time, to such amounts only as shall be imperatively demanded by the public service.

"Observe, Mr. Speaker," resumed Mr. Holman, "the words 'imperatively de-I find upon the yea and nay vote that upon the other side of this House such men as John A. Kasson, James A. Garfield, James G. Blaine, and the two distinguished gentlemen now Senators from the State of Maine, and every other leading member upon the Republican side, as well as the Democratic side, voted for the reso-Intion." | Democratic applause.]

"The gentleman is mistaken," interrupted Mr. Burrows, "in stating that the whole Democratic side then supported that reso-Intion. Some very distinguished Demoerats voted against it-among them Mr. Mills and L. Q. C. Lamar." [Republican applause.

"Yes, sir, that is true," assented Mr. Holman, "but the resolution was adopted by a vote of 223 yeas to 33 nays. And it affords me satisfaction to say that not a single sol itary member upon your side who voted against the resolution occupies a seat upon this floor now [langhter upon the Demoeratic side], while of those who voted for t-weil, there are several of us here yet." Renewed laughter.

HOLMAN WAXES WROTH ON SUBSIDIES. Continuing, Mr. Holman said that in the Forty-fifth Congress a resolution condemu ing subsidies had been adopted on motion of Mr. Baker, a Republican of Indiana. He supposed that the objection now made was directed against the first resolution; and, for one, he was glad that this issue was fairly presented to the American people as to the attitude of gentlemen representing the two great political parties in reference to the granting of subsidies. When the resolutions had been adopted in the Fortyfourth and Forty-fifth Congresses, the revenues and expenditures of the government were substantially balanced; but now the expenditures were in excess of the revenues, and the necessity of his second resolution was manifest. As to the question of subsidies-subsidies meant legislation for the benefit of favored classes, and were a feature of the government belonging to monarchies. Was it possible that this olicy which existed among the casteridden and down-trodden people of despotisms should be followed in this free country? He entered then into a comparison of the records of the two parties, and incidentally remarked that the Democratic party had always been ready, by a revenue measure-a strictly revenue measure-to secure incidental protection.

While inveighing against class legislation and subsidies, Mr. Holman was interrupted by Mr. Rames of New York, who said: "I want to ask the gentleman, for the purpose of getting at his definition of a subsidy, whether, if we pass legislation here which will give the purchaser of silver one dollar for 78 cents' worth of metal, that would be in the nature of a subsidy to the producer of silver, and therefore objectionable to the gentleman from Indiana?" |Laughter

on Republican side. "I will answer that," said Mr. Holman, "by saying that I am in favor of free coinage of silver upon the same basis as gold. [Democratic applanse.] I do not believe in a policy which will enable the wealth of this country or any other country to control its monetary interests." [Renewed ap-

"I ask consent," said Mr. Dingley of Maine, "to introduce the following resolution as a substitute for the pending resolution of the gentleman from Indiana:

"Resolved, As the sense of the House, that while it is the duty of Congress to limit approprintions to the requirements of an efficient, tration of national affairs, and always with the

1000

duties of Congress are not restricted to simply providing the means for carrying on the several departments, but extend to appropriations for such other objects of national importance as in the judgment of the people and of Congress are directly or indirectly for the benefit of the country as a whole, and are not likely to be secured by private enterprises—among which are the by private enterprises—among which are the establishment of colleges of agriculture and the mechanical arts, agricultural experiment stations, and the geological survey for the benefit of agriculture and mining and other industries; the improvement of rivers and harbors and the maintenance of lights and beacons and postal communication by land and sea for the proposition. communication by land and sea for the promo-tion of commerce, of soldiers' homes and a pen-sion system for the benefit of those who have imperiled their lives in defense of the Nation." Mr. Holman promptly objected to Mr. Dingley's resolution, and it was withdrawn by the author.

ANIMUS OF THE RESOLUTION. "The resolution which is under discuss ion," said Mr. Henderson of lowa, in opening the discussion on the Republican side, "is not in language or spirit the same as the resolutions which the gentleman from Indiana has had read, and which were passed by former houses. In those resolutions the financial condition of the country was expressly referred to with regard to the declaration of the bounties and subsidies. At that time the government was under a heavy and oppressive load of debt. Under Republican management the government is getting rid of the mortgage.
[Applause.] In the resolutions of the former Congresses the term 'public service' is used. In the resolution before the House it is 'departmental service.' It refers only to department work. Under this resolution not a private pension bill could be put through and nothing in the nature of public works could be entertained."

[Republican applause.] Continuing, Mr. Henderson inquired what was the real object of the pending resolu-tion. To what bounties did the gentleman refer? He understood it was sugar. Speaking for himself, and no one else, he would remark that if all the gentlemen on the other side wanted to cancel the bounty on sugar be might be found voting with them. This resolution was aimed at something else. It was a deadly weapon aimed at the starving millions of Russia. If it were adopted Congress could not make an appropriation to send to that country the offerings of the generous hearts of our people. Here came the gentleman from Indiana making an assault on the unfortunate inhabitants of Russia. Jews and gentiles, in the presence of famine, came forward with full hands and generous hearts to help their fellow-mortals, and the reformed Democracy said that the government should not carry their contributions to Russia. [Great applause on the Republican side.]

to the speech made some days since by Mr. Dockery of Missouri relative to the financial condition of the country. The gentleman sneered at the Secretary of the Treasury for changing the debt statement so as to make the subsidiary coin appear as part of the assets. When the Secretary adopted that plan, he readopted the plan pursued until President Cleveland changed it. The gentleman had stated that the receipts for the first half of the present fiscal year fell short of the expenditures \$275,000. He [Mr. Henderson had asked for information on the point from the Treasury Department and had been informed that the revenues for that period amounted to \$174,143,000 and the expenditures to \$167,043,000. That showed an excess of receipts over expenditures of \$7,100,000 instead of a shortage of \$273,000. The present administration had paid over \$259,000,000 of the interest-bearing debt. Not a bondholder had wanted his money, but the administration had made him step up to the cashier's office and take it. The administration had saved to the

Mr. Henderson then turned his attention

people \$55,000,000 in interest.

Mr. Henderson then proceeded to contradict the statement made by Mr. Dockery last week that the sinking fund was in depleted condition. The last Congress had been sneeringly alluded to as the "billiondollar Congress." The ordinary increase of appropriations of the Fiftieth Congress over those or the Forty-ninth had been \$68,000,000. The ordinary increase of the Fifty-first over the Fiftieth had been \$57,-000,000. All this war about a "billion Congress" meant that the Fifty-first Congress had given \$113,000,000 by legislation, appropriation and payment to the soldiers of the Republic, their widows, children and dependent relatives. The Fiftieth Congress had revised the tariff, but in so doing it had increased the price of the product of the American farmer, made it sure that labor could get a fair and just compensation, and made it impossible for starvation to enter the Republic and remain under the folds of the American flag. [Great ap-

DOCKERY JUGGLES WITH FIGURES. In answering Mr. Henderson, Mr. Dockery of Missouri said that the aggregate appropriation of the last Congress, accurately known as the "billion Congress." was without a parallel or precedent in the history of the country. Public attention to the stupendous appropriations of that Congress had been so frequently challenged that the people had come to connect the term "billion Congress" with the Fiftyfirst Congress. He hoped that no such stigma would attach itself to the present Congress. The rec' I showed that, deducting the sinking fund and the interest on the public debt and the extraordinary charge for pensions, there remained more than one hundred million dollars of increase of appropriations made by the Fiftyfirst Congress over that made by the Fiftieth Congress. The average increase from the Forty-fourth to the Fittieth Congress had been about \$30,000,000. On the 1st of July, 1890, there had been in the treasury a surplus of \$145,000,000. What had become of it? To-day the cash in the Treasury was \$35,000,000, and this included subsidiary coin. One hundred and ten million dollars of the surplus had disappeared under the operations of the appropriation made by the Republican party

Referring to the refunding of bonds by the Treasury Department, Mr. Hooker of Mississippi inquired if the money was in the treasury with which to pay the bonds. why did the Secretary of the Treasury ask holders to extend the bonds at 2 per centf Mr. Dockery thanked Mr. Hooker for the suggestion. He said, sarcastically, that he resented the insinuation of the gentleman from Mississippi that the Secretary of the Treasury did not take up these bonds because there was not the money in the treasury. Had not the Secretary said, in an interview, that it was because he wished to demonstrate the extraordinary soundness of the government by showing that it could float a two-per-cent. bond. But the controlling reason for the extraordinary action of the Secretary, aside from the condition of the treasury, was the fact that it would accommodate the national banks and prevent the expense on their part of exchanging the bonds and buying the fours at a premium. And this by an administration whose most distinguished official had, in 1888, in Maine denounced Mr. Cleveland because he had deposited money in national banks. Under the Harrison administration \$15,000,000 yet remain in national banks. In the estimates. Mr. Dockery said, not one dollar was esti-

mated for rivers and harbors, because with them there was a deficit of \$35,000,000. Mr. Dingley questioned this statement,

and quoted from the report of Secretary Mr. Dockery replied that the estimates prepared by the clerks to the Senate and House committees on appropriations showed this deficiency. It was not shown by the Secretary because he proposed to disregard the requirements of the sinking-fund act for the next fiscal year. That explained the discrepancy. The Secretary disregarded the law and the gentlemen who were clerks to the appropriations committees did not. Only a few days ago the Republicans had denounced him for saving that the Secretary of the Treasuary proposed to de fault for this year on the sinking fund. It seemed that the trouble was that be was one year too soon, for the Secretary of the Treasury now said, officially, that he proposed to default the next year. The peusion estimates were the same as last year, although Congress had last year appropriated \$10,000,000 more than the estimates. If \$23,000,000 were allowed for rivers and harbors the deficiencies would amount to \$57,000,000. He had not overdrawn the condition of the public treasury. He might not take pride in

showing a condition of the treasury that exhibited increasing expenditures and decrease in revenues, although the Republican party was responsible for it; but he | Hedspeth. wanted to impress upon Democrats the necessity for great economy, for, otherwise, even by filching from the one hundred million gold reserve, a deficiency would ex-

ist in the treasury. Mr. Dingley of Maine, said that the gentleman from Indiana | Mr. Holman | sought, by his resolution, to bind the judgment of view of promoting public and not private in-brests, yet the functions of the Nation and the measures of public and what of private the members of the House as to what were

advantage. The substitute which he had IS CHARGED WITH MURDER Trial by jury. Verdict for plaintiff for

WAIL FROM A GEORGIAN. Mr. Livingstone of Georgia, the Farmers' Alliance member, said that from one end of the land to the other there existed to-day more destitution and distress than had ever before been known in the history of the country. It was time for Congress to call a halt in the making of nunecessary and reckless appropriations. The cause of this distress was the large increase in taxation, which to-day was five times as much as it was in 1860. How could the producers of the country live under such a system of taxation? While the rate of taxation had been increasing, the price of products had been decreased. The resolution offered by the gentleman from Indiana not only contained sound Democratic principle, but it was bonest and statesmanlike. He did not see how any gentleman, whether he belonged to the first, second or third party, could do aught but support it. The people were looking with their eyes and listening with their ears for some sign of relief from

these things. Mr. Hopkins of Illinois opposed the Hol-man proposition. There was no more necessity for the House to adopt the first resolution than there was for a man of probity to put a label on his back declaring that he was an honest man. A man who labeled himself deserved to be watched, and so did a Congress. He opposed the second resolution because it was misleading. Gentlemen could not afford to vote for this resolution if they meant to give government aid to that great enterprise,

the world's fair at Chicago. Mr. McKenna of California opposed the resolution as being useless and misleading. What was it intended to do? Was it an attack upon the sugar bounty, that was removed from controversy in this House? That was triumphant. There would be no effort to grant any public lands to any corporation. To speak of that was merely to make an echo of a dead thing. Let it rest. Did it have reference to the Nicaraguan canal? If so, he did not think that the Democrats would be found united on that question. He did not believe that the House should make a decision without consideration, and, therefore, he could not favor the resolution.

opinion of the country by the reiteration of baseless charges against the Fifty-first Congress was obviously below the average Intelligence of the American people.

The time limit of the debate having expired, Mr. Holman entered a motion to reconsider the vote by Which the previous question had been ordered. "If it is found

Mr. Dolliver of Iowa said that the party

politics which undertook to control the

desirable," said he, "to make the language of the second resolution any more explicit, it can be done to-morrow." pairs" inquired Mr. Reed. [Great laugh-

"Yes, sir." replied Mr. Holman, "I ask that it go over until to-morrow." Mr. Springer moved that the House adjourn, and, pending this, wished to introduce his bill placing wool on the free list. To this, however, Mr. Owen of Ohio objected, and the House adjourned until to-

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

Local Forecasts. For Indianapolis and Vicinity-For the twenty-four hours ending 8 P. M., Jan. 15 1892-Colder; fair weather; temperature near or below zero Friday morning; slightly warmer only Friday night. GENERAL INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 .- For Indiana and Illinois-Generally fair; warmer by Friday night; northwest winds. For Ohio-Generally fair; colder; northwest winds.

Local Weather Report,

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 14. Time. | Bar. | Ther. | R. H. | Wind. | Weather. | Pre. 7 A.M. 30.22 17 84 N'west. Lt. snow. 0.08 7 P. M. 30.47 12 81 N'west. Cloudless 0.01 Maximum temperature, 20; minimum temper

The following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation on Jan. 14: Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1... -68 -0.30 C. F. R. WAPPENHANS, Forecast Officer.

General Weather Conditions.

THURSDAY, Jan. 14, 8 P. M. PRESSURE-Very high barometric pressure prevails everywhere; the storm area has disappeared most rapidly, moving northeastward over the northern Atlantic. TEMPERATURE-High temperature continues on the immediate Atlantic coast, 500 as far north as New York; low temperature elsewhere; 30° below zero and colder is reported from Manitobs northward: 200 below zero and colder from North Dakota and central Minnesota northward; zero and lower from Montana, Nebraska, northern Kansas, western Minnesota, Wisconsin and northern Michigan northward; 20° and lower from New Mexico. central Kaneas, Missouri, Illinois and Indiana northward; 30° and less from northern Texas, Arkansas. Mississippi and Georgis northward. PRECIPITATION-Snow fell in Montana, the Ohio valley and near the lower lakes; rains on the Atlantic coast; heavy rain at

Jacksonville, Fla .- 1.02 inch. Forty Below Zero. GRAND FORKS, N. D., Jan. 14 .- A cold wave struck this place last night, sending the mercury in the thermometer to 350 be-

low zero mark. At 1 P. M. to-day it was still 20° below. RED LAKE FALLS, Minn., Jan. 14.-Forty below last night by a spirit thermometer. Coldest of the season, plenty of wood and

St. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 14 .- To-night is the coldest night of the winter. In this city the mercury hovered about zero mark all day, but since dark has been dropping rapidly. At 6 o'clock down town it was 2 be low, at 9 o'clock 10 below and at 10 o'clock 1t was 14 below, while lower figures are reported from the residence part of the city The coldest weather, however, seems to be across the line in Manitoba. This morning it was 40 below at Winnepeg. At Appelle and Prince Albert 36 below: Edmonton and Swift Current report 34 below. On this side of the border, Grand Forks and Jamestown, N. D., 35 below, and at St. Vincent 34 below, while in this State early this morning it ranged fron 10 below in this city to 40 below at Red Lake Falls, most points reporting from 10 to 20 below.

periencing the most extraordinary weather in its history. No snow has fallen so far. and there have been but one or two cold days. Yesterday was as mild as a spring day, and rain fell. The unusual weather is

Like Spring in Nova Scotla.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 14.-Halifax is ex-

Will Not Desert the Dominion.

the cause of a great deal of the prevailing

sickness.

MONTREAL, Jan. 14 .- In reply to a recent statement that the Canadian Pacific means to desert Manitoba and Ontario, and run its trains through North Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin, a Canadian Pacific official said to-day: "The Soo line is being extended northwesterly via Valley City. N. D., with a view to the ultimate connection with the Canadian Pacific near Regina. The story about the abandonment of the Lake Superior section of the road is an old and silly one. The company is steadily at work improving that section. It is expending millions in masonry and steel structures and other permanent works with a view to making it equal to any line in America. There is no trouble from snow and no difficulty of any kind in working it."

Not Train-Robber Hedspeth. Sr. Louis, Mc., Jan. 14.-Chief of Police Harrigan received a telegram, this afternoon, from detective Viehle, who was sent to Otterville to identify the man arrested there as Marion Hedspeth, the Glendale robber. The officer states that the man held by the Otterville authorities is not

Confirmed.

The favorable impression produced on the first appearance of the agreeable liquid fruit remedy, Syrnp of Figs. a few years ago, has been more than confirmed by the pleasant experience of all who have need it, and the success of the proprietors and manufacturers, the California Fig. Syrup Company.

Luke Thomas Indicted by the Grand Jury for the Killing of Watkins.

Could Not Go Into the Board of Agriculture Bribery Case-Brutal Husband Given a Warm Rebuke.

An indictment was returned yesterday against Luke Thomas, charging him with the murder of Abe Watkins. The killing occurred in the malleable iron-works in Haughville, Dec. 16. The men, who were colored, were employed in the puddling room, and engaged in a playful scuffle, Thomas fired several times in Watkins's direction, merely, he said, to scare him. Watkins exonerated Thomas from any intent to kill him on his death-bed. The indictment charges murder, but the trial will probably prove nothing more than man-

Indictments were returned by the grand jury yesterday as follows: Robert Wilson, for grand larceny and burglary at the Model store: John Tansey, for grand larceny, in stealing \$50 from Oris Fagan; John Ferriter, James Ferriter, Louis Shaler and Albert Long, for burglary and grand larceny at the When store; Frank Smith, assault and battery with intent to kill Joseph Columbus; Columbus, for the same offense against Smith; William Ceck, Lee Smith, John Galvin and John Brink, petit Will Not Investigate the Bribery Case.

The grand jury yesterday decided no to call F. M. Lockhart, a member of the State Board of Agriculture, as a witness in the proposed investigation of the alleged bribery in which the Miller farm figured. At the time the scandal was raised it was bruited about that the \$1,000 said to have been left in the Denison House safe was intended for Mr. Lockbart, and after the action of the State board exonerating the suspected parties from all blame in the transaction, the matter was to the attention of the grand jury for investigation by Prosecutor Holtzman. It was decided that since the State Board of Agriculture is a private corporation the acts alleged do not come under the jurisdiction of the grand jury. d, therefore, no attem investigate the supposed bribery.

It is understood that the grand jury returned an indictment yesterday against Martin Moran, charging him with assault and battery, with intent to kill, on John

A Brute Rebuked. Judge Walker yesterday granted Amanda Gilbert a decree of divorce from Charles R. Gilbert, a blacksmith on Virginia avenue, on her cross-complaint. Gilbert sought to impeach his wife's honor, but Judge Walker found the evidence impeaching his own much nearer the truth. It was shown that he compelled his wife and young children to earn their own living, while he spent his earnings in drink. His children testified to his abuse, and one child, a girl repeated to the court the vile names her father had called her. Gilbert was required to pay his wife \$25 for her attorney's Grand Jury's Report,

The grand jury reported finally for the January term, yesterday afternoon. One hundred and forty-seven witnesses were examined and twenty-three indictments returned. Five cases were continued and two dismissed. A new laundry stove was recommended for the poor-farm, to replace the present one, which endangers the safety of the building, and also a fire-escape. These improvements, the report says, the jury holds to be absolutely essential.

Diamond Brokerage Case Dismissed, The suit of Stephen D. Crane against Charles Sylvester et al. was yesterday dismissed in the Circuit Court. Judge Brown ruled that Mrs. Ecklund, the possessor at present of the diamonds in litigation, could not on the day of the trial be made a co-defendant. The plaintiff's attorneys therefore chose to dismiss the case, and it is expected they will file it again, with Mrs. Ecklund as one of the defendants.

Captain Lindley's Will. The will of John H. Lindley, deceased, was yesterday probated in this county. David H. Maxwell and Samuel McCune

were nominated as executors. The estate amounts to \$30,000 The will of John S. Newton, which was probated yesterday, nominates Mrs. Mariah S. Newton, mother of the deceased, as ex-

Sutt for Damages.

The Indianapolis Terra Cotta Company yesterday brought suit in the Superior Court against Pursell & Medsker for damages. The ground of complaint is that the defendants, who took a contract to put a roof on the plaintiff's works, used an in-ferior quality of tin, and caused damages by leaks to costly machinery. To Collect an Ancient Note,

Richard J. Williams, who holds a note, dated in 1872, against J. P. Bolton, began suit yesterday, in the Circuit Court, for He asks the court to require George A. Baker, by whom the note was assigned to the plaintiff, and who claims some inter-

> The Court Record. SUPREME COURT OPINIONS.

est in it, to appear and show upon what his claim is based.

15501. ESquire Jacobs vs. Nancy O. Ballenger. Boone C. C. Affirmed. Elliott, C. J.-When the maker of a note has the privilege of paying off a note or any part thereof before due, payments so made wil be applied by law first to the reduction of interest and then to the reduction of prin-

15222. Frank Richardson vs. Wm. H Coleman, Marion S. C. Reversed, Olds. J .- An instruction stating, among other things, that "the law which requires unanimity on the part of the jury to render a verdict expects and will tolerate reasonsble compromise and fair concessions," is

16285. John Dean vs. State. Sullivan C C. Reversed. Miller, J.-In a prosecution against a husband and wife for larceny and receiving stolen goods, admissions by the wife, in the absence of the husband long after the crime was committed, are admissible. 2. An instruction in a criminal case which deprives the defendant of the right of having the jury take evidence into consideration for what it is worth, as affeeting the credibility of the prosecuting witness was erroneous.

SUPERIOR COURT. Room 1-Hon. Napoleon B. Taylor, Judge. Christian Hilgemeier vs. Julius H. M. Stein et al.; foreclosure. Judgment for

plaintiff for \$147.20. Sale ordered. Room 1-Hon. John L. McMaster, Special Judge. Charles T. Koller et al. vs. Frederick W Denke-Walter et al.; foreclosure. On trial by court. Room ? -Hon. James W. Harper, Judge.

W. R. Rubush et al. vs. Jesse Barrett; suit on secount. Tried by court. Judgment for plaintiff for \$58. Dora F. Schultress vs. Ernest Schultress: divorce. Decree granted plaintiff. Room 3-Hon. Lewis C. Walker, Judge.

Alonzo D. Roach va. William H. Rafert; foreclosure. Dismissed. Levi Moses vs. Elmer Gottchalkson; replevin. Diemissed. Mollie Kamp vs. Thomas Kamp; divorce. Decree granted plaintiff. Charles R. Gilbert vs. Amanda Gilbert: divorce. Decree granted defendant on cross-complaint.

New Suit Filed. Indianapolis Terra Cotta Company vs Peter M. Pursell et al.; damages. Demand

CIRCUIT COURT. Hon. Edgar A. Brown, Judge. Stephen D. Crane vs. Charles Sylvester et al.; replevin, Diamisaed by plaintiff. Abram W. Stevens et al. vs. W. H. Tressler; on note. Judgment against defendant Caroline Wenger va. George Knarzer; rent.

New Suite Fuled. Charles W. Heaton vs. Thomas Eskren; road assessment. Demand \$25.
Richard G. Williams vs. J. P. Belton et al.; note. Demand \$250. CRIMINAL COURT.

Hon, Millard F. Cox. Judge. State vs. David Slaughter; petit larceny. Finding of not guilty.
State vs. Authory Williams; petit larceny. Plea of not guilty withdrawn and plea of guilty entered. Sentenced to three months

State vs. James Wilson; burglary. Sentence on verdict of two years in State prison State vs. John Vertrees: assault and battery. Plea of guilty. Sentenced to three months in work-house.

"SILVER" FLINT IS DEAD.

Famous Base-Ball Player Who First Made His Reputation in This City.

Frank S. Flint, who first made Indianapolis famous in the base-ball world, died at Chicago last evening. To the people who lived in Indianapolis in the later seventies his name is a familiar household word. Since last October he had been confined to his room, and for weeks had lingered between life and death. About a week ago his physicians gave up hope, and his aged mother, who lives in St. Louis, was sent for, "Silver" fought gamely for his life, but consumption finally overpowered him, and about 6:30 o'clock last night be breathed his last, surrounded by his wife, mother and a few close friends. Flint was known from the Atlantic to the Pacific as the greatest catcher that ever took his position behind the bat. During his ten years' connection with the Chicago club he caught 661 of the 1,144 games played.

CITY NEWS NOTES.

T. C. Steele, the artist, began, yesterday, a life-size portrait of Governor Chase for the State-house J. H. Mahoney, the sculptor, of this city,

has returned from Atlanta, Ga., where be has been engaged upon a statue of a little The Auditor of State yesterday paid for December maintenance: Northern Indiana Hospital for the Insane, \$5,990.18; Southern

Hospital for the Insane, \$5,484.33. New York Symphony Club.

A notable musical event will occur next Monday night, Jan. 18, when the New York Symphony Club give a concert at Y. M. C. A. Hall. Mr. Charles F. Higgins, violin virtuoso, is the foremost American violinist, and a rival of Ovide Musin, who appeared at the Y. M. C. A. last month. He was first violin of the famous Boston Symphony Orchestra for four years, and since that time he has met with universal praise from the leading papers and musicians. At the head of his own company Mr. H. Cornelius, clarionet soloist, who now shares Mr. Higgins's honors, has been before the public from boyhood, having participated in 8,000 concerts in all parts of the world. As a soloist he has appeared before the crowned heads of Russia, France, Spain, Austria and Persia. Mlle. Enrichetta Edica, prima donna soprano, possesses a voice of remarkable purity, flexibility and sweetness, combined with a charming stage presence and artistic ability. Miss Agnes Florian, dramatic contralto, possesses a full, rich contralto voice of great compass and power. She has but recently returned from several years' study in Paris, under Mme. LaGrange, who predicts for her a remarkable future. Rudolf Von Scarpa, solo pianist, is a new candidate for favor in America, having lately arrived from Vienna. The foreign criticisms are most complimentary, and indicate that he com bines an artistic taste with great skill. The company is a well-rounded one. Seats may be secured to-morrow.

Funeral of W. C. Griffith.

The funeral of Mr. W. C. Griffith wil take place from the family residence, No. 415 Broadway, at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon. Friends are invited. Burial private.

"IKE" GRAY'S BOOM,

Unkind Remarks Anent the Presidential Am bition of a Renegade Republican.

New York Recorder. Indiana Democrats are nobly coming to the front for that grand and peculiar Democratic statesman, ex-Governor Isaac P Gray. They insist that he is the most available Democratic presidential nominee. They believe in the good old motto, "For-give and forget," and they rely on the charity of their fellow-partisans across the Kentucky border to bury the recollection of the time when Col. "Ike" Gray of borderravaging note destroyed their homesteads made captive peaceable citizens and com pelled them to crawl on hands and knees "bleating like sheep," in recognition of his supreme dominion over them.

When Kentucky enthuses for Gray at the instigation of the surviving Knights of the Golden Circle of the Hoosier State, then may all men know that the sorrows o civil strife are obliterated and that the broad wings of barmony are indeed spread over the land.

The Gray Indiamans are to be credited with higher magnanimity than that which pertains to forgiveness for injuries inflicted upon others. It was to his own State, where their cynosure and a born apostle of the Mossback faith, that he made his noted speech, declaring that any negro who was so lost to self-respect as to associate with a copperhead Democrat should be treated as one too vile to darken the bright sunshine or pollute the fair earth. In words of bitter scorn did the ultra Republican, Isaac P. Gray, seek to blister and brand the Democrats of Indiana.

Later on Gray mildly blistered his fellowpitizens and branded himself by hiring a hack writer to prepare his official procla-mation and his "spontaneous" public addresses, for which service the bills receipted by Gray have had wide journalistic pub-

But what matters all thist "Ike" Grav is now and has for a while been one of the most practical of Democratic partisans. He believes in the potency of flesh-pots, and his faith is in the Marcy-Jackson doctrine, "To the victors belong the spoils." That was his faith, as illustrated by his works, even when the towns of Kentucky were plundered and devastated by the raiders. from that creed he has never been a backslider. The only question is whether he or Hill should head the Tiger ticket. Let them "chuck dice" for the first place, or draw straws. It will be equally easy to beat Gray and Hill or Hill and Gray.

HOW MANY JUST LIKE HIM. An "Inveterate" Smoker and How He Came to Swear Off.

"Boys, I'm going to quit smoking," said a member of one of Chicago's popular clubs one cold, snowy morning recently. The friends about him inquired what had brought him to that very rash conclu-"Destroys your appetite?" asked one. "Makes you lie awake nights?" inquired "No, nothing of the sort," he replied. "It

agrees with me, and I like it too well. I'm

becoming a slave to my cigar. It makes a selfish animal out of me, and I've got to

overcome its influence. This morning I awoke and, shivering with the thought of how cold it was, kept my head under the blankets until my wife had started the kitchen fire and had prepared breakfast. She's economical, you see, and will not let me pay out a cent for servants' hire. At breakfast 1 insisted upon having the seat nearest the register. I would eat only the hottest cakes, fresh from the griddle, because it was a cold morning, von know. There was snow to be swept off the walk, but it was so cold I could not do the work. My wife wanted me to stop at the grocery and order some goods, but I said it was too cold to stop and do such things, and so I caught a passing cable-car and rode down to the city. Now, I suppose you think that on a cold morning like this I insisted on having the seat in the closed car, and next to the stove? Well, I didn't. I rode all the way down through the cold in the open grip-car, because I wanted to smoke my eigar, and its against the rules to smoke in the closed

What They Are Good For.

Brandreth's Pills are the best medicine known. First-They are purely vegetable, in fact a medicated food.

Second-The same dose always produces the same effect-Other purgatives require increased doses and finally cease acting.

Third-They purify the blood.

Fourth-They invigorate the digestion and cleanse the stomach and bowels. Fifth-They stimulate the liver and carry off vitiated

bile and other depraved secretions. The first two or three doses tell the story. The skin

becomes clear, the eye bright, the mind active, digestion is restored, costiveness cured, the animal vigor is recruited and all decay arrested.

Brandreth's Pills are sold in every drug and medi-cine store, either plain or sugar coated.

DAY DEVOTED TO PLEASURE

Brick-Layers Entertained at an Afternoon Reception by the Governor.

In the Evening They Attend the Theater and Are Banqueted by the Local Union

After the calling of the roll and reading of Wednesday's minutes, a resolution was presented at yesterday forenoon's session of the Brick-layers' and Masons' International Union asking that the delegates patronize only union barber shops. The

resolution was accepted unanimously.

-Toasts and Responses.

An adjournment was taken at 11:50. After dinner two new delegates from New York State were recognized who had just arrived. One from Boston was recognized in the morning. At 3 o'clock delegates marched in a body to the State-house, where they were received by Governor Chase in a few cordial words. They then grouped themselves on the east front of the Capitol, and with the Governor in their midst were photographed. Custodian Griffin then conducted them through the building, many of the delegates climbing to the dome to view the city in all her splendor. Tonight the delegates will attend the performance at English's Opera-house as the gnests of Union No. 3, of this city, and after that is over they will be banqueted

at Tomlinson Hall. The convention will resume business at o'clock this morning. In addition to the entertainment at the theater, union No. 3 played host to the visiting delegates, last night, at a banquet subsequently at Tomimson Hall. Plates were laid for near two bundred, on three long tables, with one transverse at the north end. The menu was elaborate and varied, and was served without mar, except for forwardness on the part of some the waiters. When the hour for of St. Louis, took charge as master of of ceremonies. The president of the convention, John Heartz, of Denver, who was first called on, referred first to the appreciation he felt for the many courtesies extended by union No. 3, to the convention. Referring to the condition of the organized craft he said the only thing lacking to its prosperity is the eight-hour day. It must come sometime, and should have been achieved when nine hours were demanded and secured. He thought eight hours would have been gained just as easily. Vice-president Harrington was the next

to speak. He recalled the time in the history of labor, not forty years ago, when that the rule of hours was from sup to sun.
Laboring men, he said, were not attending banquets in those days. It was not until 1859 that a ten-hour day was secured. Mr. Harrington made an effective point, which was loudly applauded, when he said that the union had learned it must legislate for its own craft. It is useless to depend upon partisan politics for reforms. When the brick-layers had elected some one to the Legislature, in the hope that he would accomplish something for them, they had been disappointed. He was powerless. The International Union had, therefore, taken its needs into its own hands, and had framed effective rules for the government of its own trade.

Delegate Delaney, in introducing Thomas

O'Dea, secretary of the convention, took occasion himself to express thanks the local union for the grand reception given their delegates, not only at the banquet, but in the convention. It was the first time, he said, that the convention was ever welcomed by the Governor of a State and he esteemed it a

Mr. O'Dea, who is a veteran of the late war, said that the banquet recalled like occasions which he attends among his comrades of battle. But those, he said, commemorate events of war, while this present occasion is one of peace and brotherhood. He recalled the time, however, when banquets did not occur in trades-union meetings. The custom, he said, started with a banquet given to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers by Jay Gould, in New York. The custom, he said, is a proper one, for nobody has a better right to enjoy the good things of life than they who so the hard work of the world. Mr. O'Des then gave an extended review of the history of the international

Other speakers were Patrick Murray, international secretary, Jeremiah Cain, assistant secretary, John Donnelly, of New York, and delegate Hall, of Louisiana. The last is the only colored man among the delegates. He related the struggles in New Orleans, and said that with organization his union had raised wages from \$2 per day of ten hours, to 45 cents an hour for nine hours, and eight hours on Saturday. The speech-making closed with a few remarks by Nicholas Dugan, the local committee on reception. He said it did him and his fellow-union men great honor to entertain the convention. It would be an event long to be cherished, and would belp the cause of unionism in the city and State. He bade the guests enjoy their visit to the utmost, and make the convention memorable for the work accomplished.

Marriage Licenses.

Marriage licenses were issued vesterday to James D. Williams and Nellie Edwards, Charles D. McMullen and Nora L. Gannon, Patrick C. Bynn and Maud Snivel, Newton Sheek and Lucy Graham, Jesse J. Winkle and Mary O. Hise.

Will It Be Accepted?

The iron bridge to be erected over Pogue's run at Orchard avenue arrived last Saturday, about thirty days behind time. It was constructed by the Penn Bridge Company. It will be completed in a few days. Forger Extradited.

sition for George S. Dudding, wanted in Charleston, W. Va., for forgery, to the amount of \$140. Dudding is supposed to be in Henry county at the present time.

Governor Chase yesterday issued a requi-

Indianapolis to San Francisco Without Change of Cars. On Tuesday. Jan. 26, the Vandalia Line will have a through first-class Pullman sleeper, Indianapolis to San Francisco, via St. Louis, Texarkana, El Paso and Los Angeles. For reservations and further particulars address promptly W. F. Brunner, District Passenger Agent, Vandalia Line, Indianapolis.

NATURE's balsam for all complaints of the lungs, the throat and the bronchial tubes is Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Coughs and colds vanish as if by magic under its sooth-ing, healing operation. Sold by all druggists. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 minute.

DIED. McKEE - January 14, 1892, Elizabeth Lodge, daughter of Edward L. and Emma Coughlen McKee. aged six years, ten months and twenty-two days. Funeral to-day. Friday: private.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

NEWTON-The funeral of Jro. R. Newton will take place from residence of H. L. Hewitt, old No. 30 College avenue, 2 p. m., Friday, Jan. 15. Burial at Crawn Hill. WANTED-MISCELLANEOUS. WANTED-GROCERY OR BAKERY IN A good country town. Address G. S. BICKETTS, Waterford Mills, Ind.

WANTED - RELIABLE AGENT FOR OUR Superior Fuel Oil Burner. Address LIQUID CARBONIC ACID M'FG. CO., 445 Illinois st., Chicago. WANTED-50 DOGS FOR THE "LONG DOG Watch Banquet" saturday night Call at Morgan & Quinn's any time after 11 a.m. Ask for Mr. Quinn or Mr. Morgan.

WANTED-\$8,000 TO \$10,000-PARTY HAV ing above amount to invest or loan, may have (or control) a paying position in manufacturing company. Reference Al. Address T. P. Co., Journal office. WANTED-AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY town to introduce our goods. We have a new line with which agents can reap a harvest. Will pay Address at once, STANDABD SILVER-

WARE CO., Boston, Mass. FOR RENT-MISCELLANEOUS. FOR RENT-FACTORY BUILDING TO RENT.

With power; boiler and engine for sale, cheep.

Wood-working machinery for sale at a bargain. 85 East South street.

FOR SALE-MISCELLANEOUS. LOR SALE-ART SALE AT MRS. A. E. FER. FINANCIAL.

TOANS-MONEY ON MORTGAGES C. P. MONEY TO LOAN-6 PER CENT. HORACE MCKAY, Boom 11, Talbott & New's Block. SIX PERCENT, ON CITY PROPERTY IN IN-Sidena ISAAC H. KIERSTED, 13 Martindals Block. JONEY TO LOAN ON FARMS AT THE LOW M est market rate; privileges for payment before due. We also buy municipal bonds. THOS. C. DAY & CO., 72 East hi arket street, Indianapolis.

STROLOGER-MRS, DR. ELLIS, 125 NORTH A Pennsylvania street. She tells life's history by the planets—the past, present and future; where to go, what to do to have health, happiness and success in business. If sick or in trouble consult the Doctor

NASSAU-CUBA-MEXICO THE GEMS OF THE TROPICS. The new, full-powered iron Steamers of the

WARD LINE Sail for HAVANA every Wednesday and Saturday; for PROGRESO, TAMPICO, TUXPAM, CAMPECHE, FRONTERA, LAGUNA and VERA CRUZ, every Saturday; for NASSAU, SANTIAGO and CIENFUEGOS, every other These steamers have every convenience, electric lights and a perfect cuisine. Cable communication to Nassau. Passage rates reduced. Beautifully Mustrated pamphlets sent free on application to JAMES E. WARD & CO., 113 Wall St., New York

Before the cause of consumption was known (that was only a few years ago) we did not know how Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil did so much good in consumption. and in the conditions that lead to consumption.

The explanation is interesting. We send it free in a book on CAREFUL LIVING.

Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil-all druggats everywhere da \$1.



ATARRH ELY'S CREAM BALM CURE HEAD

QUICKLY. EASY TO USE. A particle is applied into each nostril, and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at druggists; by mail, regis-tered, 60 cents. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren street, New York.

MAIL LETTINGS

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15, 1892. Proposals will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 4 p. m. of March 24, 1892, for carrying the mails of the United States upon the routes, and according to the schedule of arrival and departure specified by the Department, in the State of Indiana, from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1895. Lists of routes, with schedules of arrivals and departures, instructions to biduers with forms, for contracts and bonds, and all other necessary information, will be furnished upon application to the Scoond Assistant

Postmaster General. JOHN WANAMAKER. Postmaster-General.

The Sunday Journal, \$2 Per Annua